

WEL

What well-appointed leader fronts us here? *Shakef.*
Well-appare'd April on the heel
 Of limping winter treads. *Shakef. Romeo and Juliet.*
 The pow'r of wisdom march'd before,
 And ere the sacrificing throng he join'd,
 Admonish'd thus his well-attending mind. *Pope.*
 Such musick
 Before was never made,
 But when of old the sons of morning sung,
 Whilst the Creator great
 His constellations set,
 And the well-balanc'd world on hinges hung. *Milton.*
 Learners must at first be believers, and their master's rules
 having been once made axioms to them, they mislead those
 who think it sufficient to excuse them, if they go out of
 their way in a well-beaten track. *Locke.*
 He chose a thousand horse, the flow'r of all
 His warlike troops, to wait the funeral:
 To bear him back, and share Evander's grief;
 A well-becoming, but a weak relief. *Dryden.*
 Those opposed files,
 Which lately met in the intestine shock,
 And furious close of civil butchery,
 Shall now, in mutual well-believing rank,
 March all one way. *Shakef. Hen. IV.*
 O'er the Elean plains, thy well-breath'd horse
 Impels the flying car, and wins the course. *Dryden.*
 More dismal than the loud dispirited roar
 Of brazen engine, that ceaseless storms
 The bastion of a well-built city. *Philips.*
 He conducted his course among the same well-chosen
 friendships and alliances with which he began it. *Addison.*
 My son corrupts a well-derived nature
 With his inducement. *Shakespeare.*
 If good accrue, 'tis conferr'd most commonly on the base
 and infamous; and only happening sometimes to well-de-
 serving. *Dryden.*
 It grieves me he should desperately adventure the loss of his
 well-deserving life. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 What a pleasure is well-directed study in the search of
 truth! *Locke.*
 A certain spark of honour, which rose in her well-disposed
 mind, made her fear to be alone with him, with whom alone
 she desired to be. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 The unprepossessed, the well-disposed, who both together
 make much the major part of the world, are affected with a
 due fear of these things. *South's Sermons.*
 A clear idea is that, whereof the mind hath such a full
 and evident perception, as it does receive from an outward
 object, operating duly on a well-disposed organ. *Locke.*
 Amid the main, two mighty fleets engage;
 Adium furveys the well-disputed prize. *Dryden.*
 The ways of well-doing are in number even as many, as
 are the kinds of voluntary actions: so that whatsoever we do
 in this world, and may do it ill, we shew ourselves therein
 by well-doing to be wise. *Hooker, b. ii.*
 The conscience of well-doing may pass for a recom-
 pence. *L'Estrange.*
 God will judge every man according to his works; to
 them, who by patient continuance in well-doing, endure
 through the heat and burden of the day, he will give the re-
 ward of their labour. *Rogers's Sermons.*
 As far the spear I throw,
 As flies an arrow from the well-drawn bow. *Pope.*
 Fair nymphs and well-dress'd youths around her throne,
 But ev'ry eye was fixt on her alone. *Pope.*
 Such a doctrine in St. James's air,
 Shou'd chance to make the well-drest rabble stare. *Pope.*
 The desire of esteem, riches, or powers, makes men espouse
 the well-endowed opinions in fashion. *Locke.*
 We ought to stand firm in well-established principles, and
 not be tempted to change for every difficulty. *Watts.*
 Echenus sage, a venerable man!
 Whose well-taught mind the present age surpass'd. *Pope.*
 Some reliques of the true antiquity, though disguised, a
 well-eyed man may happily discover. *Spenser on Ireland.*
 How sweet the products of a peaceful reign?
 The heaven-taught poet, and enchanting strain:
 The well-fill'd palace, the perpetual feast;
 A land rejoicing, and a people blest. *Pope.*
 Turkish blood did his young hands imbue,
 From thence returning with deserv'd applause,
 Against the Moors his well-fleth'd sword he draws. *Dryden.*
 Fairest piece of well-form'd earth,
 Urge not thus your haughty birth. *Waller.*
 A rational soul can be no more discerned in a well-form'd,
 than ill-shaped infant. *Locke.*
 A well-form'd proposition is sufficient to communicate the
 knowledge of a subject. *Watts.*
 Oh! that I'd dy'd before the well-fought wall!
 Had some distinguishing day renown'd my fall,
 All Greece had paid my solemn funerals. *Pope.*
 Good men have a well-grounded hope in another life; and

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are as certain of a future recompence, as of the being of
 God. *Atterbury.*
 Let firm, well-hammer'd soles protect thy feet
 Through freezing snows. *Gay's Trivia.*
 The camp of the heathen was strong, and well-harnessed,
 and compass'd round with horsemen. *1 Macc. iv. 7.*
 Among the Romans, those who saved the life of a citizen,
 were dressed in an oaken garland; but among us, this has
 been a mark of such well-intentioned persons as would be-
 tray their country. *Addison.*
 He, full of fraudulent arts,
 This well-invented tale for truth imparts. *Dryden.*
 He, by enquiry, got to the well-known house of Ka-
 lander. *Sidney.*
 Soon as thy letters trembling I unclose,
 That well-known name awakens all my woes. *Pope.*
 Where proud Athens rears her tow'ry head,
 With opening streets, and shining structures spread,
 She past, delighted, with the well-known seats. *Pope.*
 From a confus'd well-manag'd store,
 You both employ and feed the poor. *Waller.*
 A noble soul is better pleas'd with a zealous vindicator
 of liberty, than with a temporizing poet, or well-manner'd court-
 slave, and one who is ever decent, because he is naturally ter-
 rible. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*
 Well-meaners think no harm; but for the rest,
 Things sacred they pervert, and silence is the best. *Dryden.*
 By craft they may prevail on the weakness of some well-
 meaning men to engage in their designs. *Rogers's Sermons.*
 He examines that well-meant, but unfortunate, lie of the
 conquest of France. *Arbutnot.*
 A critic supposes he has done his part, if he proves a
 writer to have fail'd in an expression; and can it be wonder'd
 at, if the poets seem resolv'd not to own themselves in any
 error? for as long as one side despises a well-meant endea-
 vour, the other will not be satisfied with a moderate appro-
 bation. *Pope's Preface to his Works.*
 Many sober, well-minded men, who were real lovers of
 the peace of the kingdom, were imposed upon. *Clarendon.*
 Jarring int'rests of themselves create
 Th' according musick of a well-mix'd state. *Pope.*
 When the blast of winter blows,
 Into the naked wood he goes;
 And seeks the tusk'd boar to rear,
 With well-mouth'd hounds, and pointed spear. *Dryden.*
 The applause that other people's reason gives to virtuous
 and well-ordered actions, is the proper guide of children, till
 they grow able to judge for themselves. *Locke.*
 The fruits of unity, next unto the well-pleasing of God,
 which is all in all, are towards those that are without the
 church; the other toward those that are within. *Bacon.*
 The exercise of the offices of charity is always well-plea-
 sing to God, and honourable among men. *Atterbury.*
 My voice shall found, as you do prompt mine ear;
 And I will swoop, and humble my intents
 To your well-practic'd wise directions. *Shakef. Hen. VI.*
 The well-proportion'd shape, and beauteous face,
 Shall never more be seen by mortal eyes. *Dryden.*
 'Twas not the hasty product of a day,
 But the well-ripen'd fruit of wise delay. *Dryden.*
 Procure those that are fresh gathered, strait, smooth, and
 well-rooted. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
 If I should instruct them to make well-running verses, they
 want genius to give them strength. *Dryden.*
 The eating of a well-seasoned dish, suited to a man's pa-
 late, may move the mind, by the delight itself that accom-
 panies the eating, without reference to any other end. *Locke.*
 Instead of well-set hair, baldness. *Jsa. iii. 24.*
 Abraham and Sarah were old, and well-stricken in age. *Genesis.*
 Many well-shaped innocent virgins are waddling like big-
 bellied women. *Spectator, N. 127.*
 We never see beautiful and well-tafted fruits from a tree
 choaked with thorns and briars. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
 The well-tim'd oars
 With sounding strokes divide the sparkling waves. *Smith.*
 Wisdom's triumph is well-tim'd retreat,
 As hard a science to the fair as great. *Pope.*
 Mean time we thank you for your well-took labour.
 Go to your rest. *Shakef. Hamlet.*
 Oh you are well-tun'd now; but I'll let down the pegs
 that make this musick. *Shakef. Othello.*
 Her well-tun'd neck he view'd,
 And on her shoulders her dishevel'd hair. *Dryden.*
 A well-weighed judicious poem, which at first gains no
 more upon the world than to be just received, infinuates it-
 self by insensible degrees into the liking of the reader. *Dryden.*
 He rails
 On me, my bargains, and my well-won thrift,
 Which he calls interest. *Shakef. Merch. of Venice.*
 Each by turns the other's bound invade,
 As, in some well-wrought picture, light and shade. *Pope.*
 Welladay, interj. [This is a corruption of *wellaway*. See
Wellaway.] Alas. *O well-*

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O welladay, mistress Ford, having an honest man to your
 husband, to give him such cause of suspicion. *Shakespeare.*
 Ah, welladay! I'm flent with baneful smart. *Gay.*
 WELLBEING. *n. f.* [well and be.] Happiness; prosperity.
 Man is not to depend upon the uncertain dispositions of
 men for his wellbeing, but only on God and his own
 spirit. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
 For whose wellbeing
 So amply, and with hands so liberal,
 Thou hast provided all things. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*
 The most sacred ties of duty are founded upon gratitude:
 such as the duties of a child to his parent, and of a subject to
 his sovereign. From the former there is required love and
 honour, in recompence of being; and from the latter obe-
 dience and subjection, in recompence of protection and well-
 being. *South's Sermons.*
 All things are subservient to the beauty, order, and well-
 being of the whole. *L'Estrange.*
 He who does not co-operate with this holy spirit, receives
 none of those advantages which are perfecting of his nature,
 and necessary to his wellbeing. *Spectator, N. 571.*
 WELLBORN. *n. f.* Not meanly descended.
 One whole extraction from an ancient line,
 Gives hope again that wellborn men may shine. *Waller.*
 Heav'n, that wellborn souls inspires,
 Prompts me, through lifted frowns, and rising fires,
 To rush undaunted to defend the walls. *Dryden.*
 WELLBRED. *adj.* [well and bred.] Elegant of manners; polite.
 None have been with admiration read,
 But who, besides their learning, were wellbred. *Roscom.*
 Both the poets were wellbred and well-natur'd. *Dryden.*
 Wellbred spaniels civilly delight,
 In muzzling of the game they dare not bite. *Pope.*
 WELLNATURED. *adj.* [well and nature.] Good-natured;
 kind.
 WELLNATURE. *interj.* A word of praise.
 Wellnate, thou good and faithful servant. *Matt. xxv. 21.*
 WELLFAVOUR'D. *adj.* [well and favour.] Beautiful; plea-
 sing to the eye.
 His wife seems to be wellfavoured. I will use her as the
 key of the cuckoldy rogue's coffer. *Shakespeare.*
 WELLMET. *interj.* [well and met.] A term of salutation.
 Once more to-day wellmet, distemper'd lords;
 The king by me requests your presence straight. *Shakef.*
 On their life no grievous burthen lies,
 Who are wellnatur'd, temperate and wife:
 But an inhuman and ill-temper'd mind,
 Not any easy part in life can find. *Denham.*
 The manners of the poets were not unlike; both of them
 were well-bred, wellnatured, amorous, and libertine at least
 in their writings; it may be also in their lives. *Dryden.*
 Still with esteem no less convers'd than read;
 With wit wellnatur'd, and with books well-bred. *Pope.*
 WELLNIGH. *adv.* [well and nigh.] Almost.
 The fame so fore annoy'd has the knight,
 That wellnigh choaked with the deadly fink,
 His forces fail. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
 My feet were almost gone: my steps had wellnigh slip'd. *Pf.*
 England was wellnigh ruined by the rebellion of the barons,
 and Ireland utterly neglected. *Davies.*
 Whoever shall read over St. Paul's enumeration of the
 duties incumbent upon him, might conclude, that wellnigh the
 whole of christianity is laid on the shoulders of charity
 alone. *Sprat's Sermons.*
 Notwithstanding a small diversity of positions, the whole ag-
 gregate of matter, as long as it retained the nature of a chaos,
 would retain wellnigh an uniform tenuity of texture. *Bentley.*
 WELLSPENT. *adj.* Passed with virtue.
 They are to lie down without any thing to support them in
 their age, but the conscience of a wellspent youth. *L'Estrange.*
 What a refreshment then will it be to look back upon a
 wellspent life? *Calamy's Sermons.*
 The constant tenour of their wellspent days,
 No less deserv'd a just return of praise. *Pope.*
 WELLSRING. *n. f.* [wellspring, Saxon.] Fountain; source.
 The fountain and wellspring of impiety, is a resolved pur-
 pose of mind to reap in this world, what sensual profit or
 sensual pleasure forever the world yieldeth. *Hooker.*
 Understanding is a wellspring of life. *Prov. xvi. 22.*
 WELLWILLER. *n. f.* [well and willer.] One who means
 kindly.
 Disarming all his own countymen, that no man might
 shew himself a wellwiller of mine. *Sidney, b. ii.*
 There are fit occasions ministered for men to purchase to
 themselves wellwillers by the colour, under which they of-
 tentimes prosecute quarrels of envy. *Hooker.*
 WELLWISH. *n. f.* [well and wish.] A wish of happiness.
 Let it not enter into the heart of any one that hath a well-
 wish for his friends or posterity, to think of a peace with
 France, till the Spanish monarchy be entirely torn from it. *Add.*
 WELLWISHER. *n. f.* [from wellwish.] One who wishes the
 good of another.

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The actual traitor is guilty of perjury in the eye of the
 law; the secret wellwisher of the cause is so before the tribu-
 nal of conscience. *Addison's Freeholder, N. 6.*
 Betray not any of your wellwishers into the like inconve-
 niences. *Spectator, N. 271.*
 No man is more your sincere wellwisher than myself, or
 more the sincere wellwisher of your family. *Pope.*
 WELT. *n. f.* A border; a guard; an edging.
 Little low hedges made round like welts, with some pretty
 pyramids, I like well. *Bacon.*
 Certain sciolli, or smatterers, are busy in the skirts and out-
 sides of learning, and have scarce any thing of solid literature
 to recommend them. They may have some edging or trim-
 ming of a scholar, a welt, or so; but no more. *B. Johnson.*
 To WELT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sew any thing with a border.
 To WELTER. *v. n.* [wæltan, Saxon; welteren, Dutch; volu-
 tari, Lat.]
 1. To roll in water or mire.
 He must not float upon his watery bier
 Unweep'd, nor welter to the parching winds. *Milton.*
 The companions of his fall o'erwhelm'd
 He soon discerns; and wellring by his side
 The next himself. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*
 The gasping head flies off; a purple flood
 Flows from the trunk, that welters in the blood. *Dryden.*
 He sung Darius, great and good,
 By too severe a fate,
 Fallen from his high estate,
 And wellring in his blood. *Dryden's St. Cecilia.*
 2. To roll voluntarily; to wallow.
 If a man inglut himself with vanity, or welter in filthiness
 like a swine, all learning, all goodness is soon forgotten. *Afcham.*
 WEMM. *n. f.* [wem, Saxon.] A spot; a scar.
 Although the wound be healed, yet the wemme or scar still
 remaineth. *Brewer's on Languages.*
 WEN. *n. f.* [wen, Saxon.] A fleshy or callous excrescence, or
 protuberance.
 Warts are said to be destroy'd by the rubbing them with a
 green elder stick, and then burying the stick to rot in muck.
 It would be tried with corns and wens, and such other ex-
 crescences. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 Mountains seem but so many wens and unnatural protu-
 berances upon the face of the earth. *More.*
 The poet rejects all incidents which are foreign to his
 poem: they are wens and other excrescences, which belong
 not to the body. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
 A promontory wen with grievly grace,
 Stood high upon the handle of his face. *Dryden.*
 WENCH. *n. f.* [wence, Saxon.]
 1. A young woman.
 What do I, silly wench, know what love hath prepared for
 me? *Sidney, b. ii.*
 Now—how dost thou look now? Oh ill-star'd wench!
 Pale as thy smock! when we shall meet at court,
 This look of thine will hurl my soul from heav'n,
 And fiends will snatch at it. Cold, cold, my girl,
 Ev'n like thy chastity. *Shakef. Othello.*
 Thou wouldst periwade her to a worse offence
 Than that, whereof thou dost accuse her wench. *Donne.*
 2. A young woman in contempt; a strumpet.
 But the rude wench her answer'd nought at all. *Spenser.*
 Do not play in wench-like words with that
 Which is so serious. *Shakef. Cymbeline.*
 Men have these ambitious fancies,
 And wanton wenchies read romances. *Prior.*
 3. A strumpet.
 It is not a digression to talk of bawds in a discourse upon
 wenchies. *Spectator, N. 266.*
 WENCHER. *n. f.* [from wench.] A fornicator.
 He must be no great eater, drinker, or sleeper; no game-
 ster, wench, or top. *Grew's Cosmology.*
 To WEND. *v. n.* [wenban, Saxon.]
 1. To go; to pass to or from. This word is now obsolete, but
 its preterite went, is still in use.
 Back to Athens shall the lovers wend
 With league, whole date till death shall never end. *Shakef.*
 They went on, and inferred, that if the world were a liv-
 ing creature, it had a soul. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 Then Rome shall wend to Benevento;
 Great feats shall he achieve! *Arbutnot.*
 2. To turn round. It seems to be an old sea term.
 A ship of 600 tons will carry as good ordnance as a ship
 of 1200 tons; and though the greater have double the num-
 ber, the lesser will turn her broadsides twice, before the
 greater can wend once. *Raleigh.*
 WENNEL. *n. f.* [a corrupted word for *wenling*.] An animal
 newly taken from the dam.
 Pinch never thy wenvels of water or meat.
 If ever ye hope for to have them good neat, *Tusser.*
 WENNY. *adj.* [from wen.] Having the nature of a wen.
 Some persons, so deformed with these, have suspected them
 to be wenny.